

Chicago Tribune

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CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

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CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 2 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE CHURCHES TURNED INTO HOSPITALS.

MEMPHIS.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

WELL-KNOWN FACTS.
Commanding with the editor of the Chicago Times, who proposed to open a fire upon the rear of our loyal soldiers when they started South to put down the slaves of the country, and thence along the whole line of traitors, down to the slaves who ever cursed Lincoln or kept the door of a Lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle, there is not in all Illinois a scoundrel who is not in favor of the New Constitution—not one!

Show me a scoundrel who, with his money or of an Egyptian extraction, has not a full congressional delegation from this State, each of the character and partition of Vandenberg and Mr. Voorhees, and we will show you in him a friend of the New Constitution.

Show me a scoundrel who, upon a fight between the South—the man who thinks both sides much to blame, and that the South ought to have her rights, and we will show you in him a traitor who is in a rampant spirit of the New Constitution.

Show me a newspaper that is making war upon Congress, upon all fighting Generals, upon the great body of the loyal people of the North, and we will show you in him a fellow who is a belligerent all around him in his favor for the New Constitution, and that fellow will be the editor of this paper.

Show me any Knight of the Golden Circle, whether he was in the room of the old Chicago Times building, by an employer that he was, whether he got his critical review of the Times, and will whip up his breeches legs and show anybody to the marks on his shins that he also is for the New Constitution.

Show me any man, who, when Douglas came out for the war and the Union, called him an "Abolitionist," and he will, if he opens his mouth, swear that he is for the New Constitution.

So goes through the whole list of disloyal, semi-disloyal, and disloyal semi-secessionists in Illinois—every one of them is for the New Constitution. In every locality where the existence of a secession sentinel has been detected, there the vote for the Constitution will be strong. In the neighborhoods that have not sent a soldier to the war, the vote for the New Constitution will be unanimous.

Voters, do what do indisputable facts mean, and what, in view of them, is your duty as friends of the Union and the country? Vote the abolition down, and with it the man who have concocted it.

HOW THEY INTEND TO DO IT.

The Committee appointed by the Convention, to take the vote of the soldiers, for or against the Egyptian soldiers, are doing their work just as everybody expected they would do it. When they set out on their pilgrimage, their success in bamboozling the boys was very considerable. The few regiments earliest visited, voted under the influence of Commissar's misrepresentations, almost solid for the barbarians. A traitor who witnessed their doings, tells us how it was done:

Buckmaster.—Well, what's your name?

Soldier.—John Smith.

Buckmaster.—How do you vote on the constitution?

Soldier.—Well, I have not had a chance to read it, and know little about it.

Buckmaster.—Well, sir, you want good law and how tax-free don't you, when you get home?

Soldier.—Yes, of course, I do.

Buckmaster.—Well I put you down for the abolition.

Soldier.—So be it.

Buckmaster.—Now then, how are you on the separate clause?

Soldier.—I know less of them than the constitution itself.

Buckmaster.—You don't want negroes to mix with white women do you, and the State Bill of malefactors children?

Soldier.—Certainly not.

Buckmaster.—Well I put you down as against white cats. Stand by me.

The traitor, by the way, who has been fighting secessionists—protecting their lives for their country—were at first led into the trap; but growing wiser, they began to regard this business as of importance and lately the vote of the regiments has been largely against the swindlers. Of course the commissioners have quit their labor—have come home—and the people are now in a position to make a stand, to save the country in the field, a stand in the field, a stand in the framing of which had no share.

The duty of the friends of these soldiers, at home, is clear. They must punish the traitors against the public peace, by casting the vote of which the soldiers are defrauded, against the Egyptian swindlers. The United States Treasury, the best way to do this, is to move in Illinois to the New York market. After the framing of the new constitution, capitalists feared that the State was to enter upon a system of government as yet untried, certain, however, to be vastly more expensive than that now in operation; and they feared also that all our works of internal improvement, like to which have done so much for our country, would have to be re-constructed. The almost provisions in the constitution, in relation to which, hence they were filled with doubt and apprehension. Illinois bonds, therefore, only by semi-disloyal and semi-barbarous domination in this State, went down to 25 cents on the dollar—an earnest of what would happen were the constitution to be adopted! As the prospects for the doing of the swindles have been daily growing, the market has daily improved; and yesterday, instead of seeing Illinois bonds at a discount of twenty-two per cent, we had the gratification of knowing that they were one per cent premium, and eagerly sought after at that.

The right, as a portion of the opinion of the people outside of the State in relation to the new constitution, that a few semi-disloyal politicians are endeavoring to force upon us!

LABORERS RIGHTS AND LOW TAXES.

This was the inscription bore through our streets on the banner under which the "John Brown Abolitionists" and the "fire in the furnace" editor of the Chicago Times, are doing service in the cause of secession. They are trying to abolish the Grand Jury, to give a writ over the library of the State, to make it a felony to commit a crime; to multiply by three the annual expenses of the State Government; to take two and a half millions out of the people's pockets for the payment of the McAllister and Stoddard bonds; to introduce new and expensive machinery into public affairs; to open old and closed ways, to put the power of making paper money, particularly into the hands of the few remaining banks of the State, to the exclusion of labor that they do not hesitate to employ the buying and selling of laborers every where. These are dubbed measures for the

promotion of working men's welfare, and the reduction of taxes!

By just damages appeal the South was forced into secession and civil war. To get their "rights" which were never invaded, to get rid of the burdens of a government that bore lightly and evenly upon all, to withdraw themselves from the protection of a constitution that had nothing but blessings in it, is the true word of the people—by their leaders. They have been ruined by their inaction, and five generations of men will pass away before the South will regain what it lost. Men of Illinois—working men of Illinois! Do you not know that every thing you do is for your welfare, and that the South ought to have her rights, and we will give you in return a rampant spirit of the New Constitution.

Show me a newspaper that is making war upon Congress, upon all fighting Generals, upon the great body of the loyal people of the North, and we will show you in him a friend of the New Constitution.

Show me a scoundrel who, with his money or of an Egyptian extraction, has not a full congressional delegation from this State, each of the character and partition of Vandenberg and Mr. Voorhees, and we will show you in him a friend of the New Constitution.

Show me a newspaper that is making war upon Congress, upon all fighting Generals, upon the great body of the loyal people of the North, and we will show you in him a friend of the New Constitution.

Show me a scoundrel who, with his money or of an Egyptian extraction, has not a full congressional delegation from all parts of the State in which this Egyptian swindles has been discussed before the people.

This is the time of the masses!

This is the time of experimental government.

We are afraid of this new Constitution, because all the disloyal men in our midst are.

Shall we not wait enough alone?

We are well governed, cheaply governed, all our right are protected—what more can we have?

Why indeed? Are not the second demand of us? Not so.

There is some in this talk.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Not one of the old objections to the present Constitution has been removed to the New. The Courts are worse in the last than in the first; the two miles tax is not prohibited; the negro clause is not.

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